



Truro Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1963

TRURO RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health -

DR. V. E. WHITMAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H.

The Leats, Truro.

Tel: Truro 2202.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Building Surveyor -

A. H. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Rural Council Hall, River Street, Truro.

Tel: Truro 2505

Additional Public Health Inspectors -

E. L. BURLEY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

D. L. CUNNICK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

F. M. FLACK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

J. M. MELLOR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. (from 1st November, 1963).

Office Staff -

C. R. WASLEY.

MISS D. M. SYMONS. (resigned in November, 1963).

MISS P. W. JENNINGS. (Shared with Housing Department).

MISS P. MORRISON. (from 11th December, 1963).

1.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health and sanitary condition of the Truro Rural District during 1963.

The year was a healthy one despite the ^{usual} ~~annual~~ biennial epidemic of measles. It began with one of the coldest spells Cornwall has experienced for many years but the number of deaths among the over 75 year olds who are the most vulnerable to the cold was in fact 64 in the first quarter as opposed to 66 in 1962, when we had a mild winter but a cold March.

The vital statistics call for little comment other than that contained in the body of the report. The infant mortality was up but in 1962 it was correspondingly low and the average over the past 5 years is well below that for England and Wales as a whole over the same period.

Details of the improvements effected in sanitary matters in the district are given in Mr. Bennett's section of the report which records slow but sure progress in almost every direction possible.

I am grateful for this opportunity of expressing once again my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their consideration and support throughout the year and to Mr. Bennett and his staff for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

V. E. WHITMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Except where otherwise stated figures in brackets throughout the Report are those for 1962.

Area, acres	108,316
Parishes	24
Population, mid - 1963	27,540 (27,320)
Number of inhabited houses	10,703 (10,553)
Rateable value	£723,987 (£240,346)
Product of ld. rate	£2,898 (£1,001)
Number of houses built since 1945	1,871 (1,643)
Number of houses under construction	142 (178)
Number of families accommodated in converted buildings:	
Cameron Estate	32 (60)
Trevellas Estate	11 (14)
Number of families on housing list	434 (510)

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Males 226 (201)	Females 209 (186)	Total	435 (387)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor			1.18 (1.12)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, Truro Rural District			18.6 (15.9)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, England and Wales			18.2 (18.0)

Illegitimate Live Births

Males 7 (16)	Females 16 (11)	Total	23 (27)
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Still Births

Males 5 (7)	Females 6 (6)	Total	11 (13)
Still birth rate, per 1,000 all births, Truro Rural District			24.7 (32.5)
Still birth rate, per 1,000 all births, England and Wales			17.3 (18.1)

Deaths

Males 190 (202)	Females 182 (192)	Total	372 (394)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor			0.82 (0.81)
Death rate, per 1,000 population, Truro Rural District			11.1 (11.7)
Death rate, per 1,000 population, England and Wales			12.2 (11.9)

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Males	6 (3)	Females	5 (3)	Total	11 (6)
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births, Truro					
Rural District	...	...	...	...	25.3 (15.5)
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births, England					
and Wales	...	...	...	...	20.9 (21.4)

Under 4 weeks

Males	4 (3)	Females	2 (3)	Total	5 (6)
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE FROM 1950.

The figures in brackets in this table are those for the United Kingdom.

	<u>Birth Rate</u>		<u>Death Rate</u>		<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>	
1950	13.7	(15.8)	10.5	(11.6)	20.5	(29.6)
1951	16.1	(15.5)	11.7	(12.5)	25.4	(29.7)
1952	14.5	(15.3)	9.9	(11.3)	31.0	(27.6)
1953	14.0	(15.5)	9.0	(11.4)	29.2	(26.8)
1954	14.9	(15.2)	10.3	(11.3)	14.1	(25.4)
1955	13.6	(15.0)	10.5	(11.7)	28.0	(24.9)
1956	15.8	(15.6)	11.4	(11.7)	10.7	(23.7)
1957	16.4	(16.1)	11.0	(11.5)	30.8	(23.1)
1958	15.9	(16.4)	11.5	(11.7)	13.3	(22.6)
1959	15.7	(16.5)	10.8	(11.6)	13.5	(22.2)
1960	17.4	(17.1)	11.3	(11.5)	9.7	(21.7)
1961	16.4	(17.4)	12.0	(12.0)	35.6	(21.4)
1962	15.9	(18.0)	11.7	(11.9)	15.5	(21.4)
1963	18.6	(18.2)	11.1	(12.2)	25.3	(20.9)

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	2	1	4
Tuberculosis, other	0	2	0	0
Syphilitic diseases	0	0	1	0

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	6	11	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	12	9	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2	3	3	0
Malignant neoplasm, breast	7	6	4	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	38	35	36
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	3	0
Diabetes	4	4	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	62	61	63	59
Coronary disease, angina	60	58	63	63
Hypertension with heart disease	7	4	6	7
Other heart disease	69	89	90	69
Other circulatory disease	16	14	14	11
Influenza	1	-	1	4
Pneumonia	19	18	12	20
Bronchitis	8	11	9	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	4	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	3	4	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	4	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	1	4	2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	1	1	0	0
Congenital malformation	2	3	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	34	32	27	30
Motor Vehicle accidents	5	4	2	5
All other accidents	7	12	12	5
Suicide	3	4	4	3
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0	1
	<hr/> 372	<hr/> 397	<hr/> 394	<hr/> 372

There have been no deaths from Diptheria, Measles or Acute Polio-myelitis during the past 8 years.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year	6 (3)	5 (3)	11 (6)
1 - 4 years	1 (2)	0 (1)	1 (3)
5 - 14 years	1 (3)	1 (0)	2 (3)
15 - 24 years	0 (4)	3 (0)	3 (4)
25 - 44 years	5 (6)	4 (7)	9 (13)
45 - 64 years	36 (35)	24 (31)	60 (66)
65 - 74 years	49 (65)	42 (39)	91 (104)
75 +	92 (84)	103 (111)	195 (195)

76.9% (75.9%) of all deaths were of persons over the age of 65 years.

52.4% (49.5%) of all deaths were of persons over the age of 75 years.

PERINATAL MORTALITY, 1963

	<u>Population</u> <u>mid. 1962</u>	<u>Live</u> <u>Births</u>	<u>Still</u> <u>Births</u>	<u>Neo-</u> <u>natal</u> <u>deaths</u>	<u>Perinatal</u> <u>Mortality</u>
Falmouth	17,410	265	9	1	36.5
Penryn	4,830	84	5	1	67.4
Truro City	13,900	202	8	1	42.9
Truro Rural	27,540	435	11	5	35.9
Health Area	63,680	986	33	8	40.2

Cornwall Perinatal Mortality, 1963 32.2 (35.7)

East Cornwall Clinical Area 21.9

West Cornwall Clinical Area 34.7

England and Wales Perinatal Mortality, 1963 29.3

The perinatal mortality rate is the proportion of the sum of the still births and deaths of infants within 7 days of birth to the sum of all still and live births during the year expressed as the rate per thousand. This rate has been adopted as a measure of the health of the mothers in a district and the efficiency of the maternity services. A high score is a bad one and it will be seen from the above table that we have no cause for congratulations in the Truro Rural District.

Among the 5 neonatal deaths 4 were due to prematurity. All of these were hospital deliveries and all died in hospital. I can find no record

6.

of the 5th neonatal death attributed to this District by the Registrar General.

Of the 11 still births 7 occurred in hospital. Two were attributed to congenital defects and 2 to brain damage by haemorrhage. The remaining three were due to toxæmia, prematurity and a knot in the umbilical cord. Among the 4 still births in the homes of the mothers 2 were due to prematurity, one to toxæmia and one to a delayed breech birth.

The six deaths which occurred between the ages of 7 days and 1 year were ascribed to pneumonia (4), prematurity and a congenital defect of the heart. The very cold spell early in the year had no bearing on the above figures as only 1 of the eleven deaths occurred before mid March when the weather had very definitely improved.

The sole death in the next age group was a boy of 3 who died in hospital of peritonitis.

Between 5 - 14 years there were 2 deaths one due to a road accident and one of a sickly mentally defective child.

There was another road accident in the 15 - 24 group, the others were due to suicide and murder.

Among the 9 deaths between 25 and 44 years 3 were due to malignant new growths and 2 to kidney disease. A road accident, a congenital defect, pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis each accounted for one death. The last of these will be discussed in the section devoted to Tuberculosis.

In the 45 - 64 year group out of a total of 60 deaths 23 were due to malignant new growths. Only 3 of these were lung cancer, 1 male and 2 females. Coronary disease accounted for 11 deaths and other cardiac conditions. 7.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

1963.

<u>1. Clinics</u>	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
St. Agnes, Churchtown	21	295
St. Agnes, Cameron Estate (closed October 1963)	10	76
Perranporth	22	514
Chacewater	12	126
Carnon Downs	10	254
Probus	11	280

2. Ambulance Service

The Rural District is covered by ambulances and utilicons based on the Main Centres of Truro, Falmouth and Redruth.

3. Home Help Service

3 (10) maternity and 40 (31) other cases were given help in their own homes during the year.

4. After-Care

1 grant of free extra nourishment was made during the year.

31.3.63. - 29.6.63. - 13 grant weeks.
Total Cost £6. 7. 7.

5. Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory examined and reported on 13 (58) samples of ice-cream and 81 (119) samples of water during the year.

6. Nursing Service

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
General Nursing cases	670	648	530	563
General Nursing visits	15,633	16,570	16,905	15,139
Midwifery cases	273	227	250	233
Midwifery visits	4,946	3,683	3,788	3,419
Ante-natal visits	3,152	2,717	3,016	3,319
General Health visits	8,945	9,525	9,834	8,360
Health Visits to Old Persons	883	612	577	803
Social visits				655

Miss E. J. Jennings, Assistant County Nursing Officer writes:

It is very disappointing to learn that the perinatal mortality rate in the Truro Rural District is once again higher than that for the County as a whole which in its turn is higher than the figure for England and Wales.

Every expectant mother can help to improve this sad state of affairs by starting regular ante natal care before she is 12 weeks pregnant. Regular tests to estimate the amount of iron in the blood, regular weighing and wise eating will do much to prevent expectant mother developing the conditions which often cause still births and infant deaths. This advice is preached to every expectant mother by every midwife but year after year the figure stays high.

The village of Flushing has a very successful monthly Health Education session which could well provide a pattern for work elsewhere. Each session is divided into 3 periods of half an hour. During the first the Health Visitor listens to the problems of individual mothers, advises and weighs the babies. During the second period a talk is given by a school dentist, a doctor specialising in Maternity and Child Welfare or some other person in whose work the mothers were interested. The last half hour is completely social.

Chacewater, Kea and Ladock are districts without their own district nurse/midwife/health visitor. Fortunately the work has been well covered by temporary, part time and neighbouring staff.

Children can still suffer from and can still die from poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. On 31st December 1963 less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the child population in the Rural District was protected, despite the fact that in the Roseland peninsula 98.9% of the children had been thus safeguarded. And protection is free!

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Acute</u> <u>Encephalitis.</u>		<u>Whooping</u> <u>Cough.</u>		<u>Measles</u>		<u>Scarlet</u> <u>Fever.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0 - 1	-	-	4	2	15	17	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	1	2	18	22	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	1	2	54	63	1	1
5 - 9	-	-	3	1	110	114	1	5
10 - 14	-	-	1	1	37	39	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	-	-	7	4	-	-
25+	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-
	1	-	10	8	247	266	2	6
Total	1		18		513		8	

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Pneumonia</u>		<u>Erysipelas</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
- 5	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 44	3	-	-	1
45 - 64	-	1	1	-
65 +	-	-	-	-
	3	1	1	1
Total:	4		2	

Poliomyelitis

By the end of 1963 13,618 (10,065) persons had received at least two doses of poliomyelitis vaccine and of these 9,740 (6,364) had received three doses. Details are as follows:

<u>Salk vaccine</u>	<u>Children under 16</u>	<u>16-25</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
2 doses	1825	815	139	1099	3878
3 doses	3872	735	86	827	5520
<u>Sabin vaccine</u>					
3 doses	2672	354	-	1194	4220

About 40% of the total population is protected.

Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria occurred in 1963. 359 (390) children under five and 18 (57) over five were immunised against the disease during the year and 123 (172) booster doses were given.

It is estimated that on the 31st December, 1963 there were 1941 (1480) children in the Rural District between the ages of one and five years. Of these 1,144 (1,118) or 74.9% (75.5%) had been immunised against Diphtheria.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease occurred during the year.

61 (194) of the 269 (387) children born during the year were vaccinated.

Also vaccinated for the first time were 51 (940) between the ages of 1 and 15 years and 37 (1045) older persons. 95 (2066) persons were re-vaccinated.

Tuberculosis

<u>Age Period</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>	
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Under 5	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 64	4	1	-	-	-	-
65 +	1	-	-	-	3	-
	7	4	1	-	3	1
Totals:	11		1		4	

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year was 142 (152) pulmonary and 35 (34) non-pulmonary. This represents an incidence of 6.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Among the newly notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 4 children under the age of 10. 3 were the children and all were close contacts of a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis diagnosed in 1955 but lost sight of. All 4 cases were discovered in an early stage and responded readily to treatment.

The 4 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis all concerned persons who were infected before they came to live in the Truro Rural District. It is a fact that there is a slight but constant flow of infected persons into Cornwall and this doubtless accounts to some extent for the continued high incidence of the disease in the County.

Mass Radiography - There was no survey in any of the villages of the Truro Rural District during the year. All school children previously found to be mantoux positive and all school leavers were X-rayed but separate figures for the Rural District are not available as most of the school children concerned attend secondary and grammar schools in the towns.

B.C.G.vaccination

698 (680) contacts with known cases of tuberculosis have been vaccinated. Since the scheme for vaccinating school leavers began in 1953 810 (748) children have been vaccinated in schools in the Rural District. As the majority of our schools are now Junior Schools most of the children in the age group when B.C.G. vaccination is done are in schools in Truro and elsewhere. It is safe to say however that about 80% of all children in the Rural District are vaccinated with B.C.G. in their 12th year.

Census 1961

The County Report on the figures collected in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly in the 1961 census became available recently. From it I have extracted the following data which show that over 40% of all the dwellings in the Truro Rural District were still without one or more of the 4 amenities, which everyone is rapidly coming to consider necessities.

PERMANENT DWELLINGS ONLY

	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Cold water tap in- doors.</u>	<u>Percentage without Hot water tap.</u>	<u>Fixed bath.</u>	<u>Water closet.</u>	<u>Percentage with all 4 amenities.</u>
Cornwall	108,324	9.15	31.19	32.27	16.52	61.70
All Rural Areas.	47,712	15.91	37.11	37.89	26.92	56.17
All Urban Areas.	60,612	3.86	26.49	26.58	8.31	66.04
Falmouth M.B.	5,024	0.84	14.71	15.09	1.91	80.00
Penryn M.B.	1,386	6.37	30.12	29.83	8.25	64.36
Truro M.B.	4,225	1.76	18.13	21.78	5.02	72.90
Truro R.D.	9,030	18.94	34.46	35.50	29.84	59.84

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad once again to present my report on a year of steady, if unspectacular, progress. Possibly the most important single item affecting your Public Health Department was the decision to change the method of refuse tip control. While still not by any means perfect, it is a very satisfactory step forward and working experience will no doubt enable still further improvement to be made.

New residential building development shows no sign of slackening, and a great deal of time has to be devoted to building byelaw administration. This, and meat inspection, are perhaps our two most heavy commitments which must receive attention practically every day of the year. Other public health activities are of course pursued, and large numbers of inspections of various kinds have been made and followed up as necessary.

Much of the work naturally originates through complaints, or requests for advice and assistance, but I hope that one day there will be more time in which to initiate, organise, and carry out some major improvement schemes. For instance, one would like to see the provision of standard dustbins throughout the district; to persuade (if necessary, require) reluctant property owners to make full use of the new village sewers, and to take advantage of grants for widespread improvement in housing conditions.

However, you will I am sure appreciate that this kind of thing involves much concentration of effort and time, and at present I feel one has no option but to deal with these kind of things in a far more localised manner and as opportunity permits, or the occasion demands.

I cannot conclude this short introduction to the Report without acknowledging with thanks information provided by your Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Osmand & Lane, and your Water Engineer. I wish, too, to express my appreciation for Dr. Whitman's advice and support throughout the year, and for the willing co-operation and assistance of all the officers and staff of the Public Health Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A.H. BENNETT.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Building Surveyor.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the year ending 31st December, 1963.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.

(a) Mains Supplies.

The greater part of the District is served by the Council's two main schemes, namely the Ladock and South East Scheme and the Chacewater and South West Scheme. The parishes of St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe each have their own separate systems as does the village of Mitchell.

At Newlyn East water is purchased in bulk from Newquay Water Company, and, similarly, water is bought from Truro Water Company for Tresillian. Falmouth Corporation are responsible for the supply and distribution of water the Parish of Mylor. Nearly 11 million gallons were also taken from Truro Water Company at Kea to boost the Chacewater and South West System.

The various systems set out above provide mains water to all but a few very thinly populated parishes, and all the water is chlorinated and otherwise treated as necessary.

The extension of water mains continued to be made, partly due to the increased number of building estates being developed. All work on these extensions was carried out by direct labour:-

33	yard	3"	extension	-	C.S.M. School, Tregony.
	Part	3"	" (complete)	-	Churchtown, Probus.
	Part	3"	" (complete)	-	Droskyn, Perranporth.
133	yard	3"	extension	-	Trevallion Estate, Penpol.
229	"	3"	"	-	Penpol (Mr. Drury).
532	"	3"	"	-	Point (Dudley Coles Ltd.)
57	"	3"	"	-	Porthtown.
414	"	1½"	"	-	Hillhead, Ladock.
74	"	3"	"	-	Shortlanesend.

1,472 yards of new water mains

Progress of Major Improvement Schemes.Stithians Scheme.

The plans for Stage II of the scheme have been revised at the request of the Ministry and have been resubmitted. The Council now await the final approval in principle of this scheme.

Renewal of St. Agnes Water Main.

This work was commenced in July, 1963 and the 4" main to Trevellas was completed by December, 1963.

The remainder of the renewal of the system is expected to be completed by the end of 1964.

Shortlanesend Water Scheme.

Plans have been drawn up by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the provision of a 4" main to be laid from Kenwyn, Truro, to a new 15,000 gallon capacity Elevated Tank at Shortlanesend to be constructed adjacent to the existing 4,000 gallon capacity tank. Construction is expected to commence in 1964.

Mitchell Water.

Plans have been drawn up by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the provision of a 4" main to be laid from Newlyn East to the existing storage tank at Mitchell. The storage tank is to be increased in size to double the capacity. Construction is expected to commence in 1964.

Chacewater and S.W. Water Scheme.Kea (Playing Place) to Coombe extension.

Plans have been drawn up by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the laying of a 3" main from Kea to Coombe. Construction is expected to commence in 1964.

(b) Other Sources.

Boreholes, springs, wells and rainwater storage tanks supply the needs of those members of the community unable to take advantage of main supplies.

(c) Quality and Sufficiency.

Regular samples were, as usual, frequently taken from the main supplies and the Analyst's reports showed that a satisfactory standard of purity was being maintained.

Samples from public wells and private domestic supplies were not always as good, and when found to be polluted cleansing and protective works have been carried out, and, where necessary, notices fixed warning consumers to boil the water.

A total of 84 samples were taken for analysis.

The Water Engineer, Mr. W.C. J. Truscott, reports as follows:-

"As in former years, the first consideration for a Water Undertaking would naturally be the amount of rainfall which fell during the year, in order to raise the springs to a sufficient yield to allow a constant supply of water which can be available for all uses. The rainfall for 1963 was 44.46 inches, as compared with 39.30 inches for 1962. The wettest month for the year was March, when 6.24 inches were recorded, as against January, 1962, when 6.52 inches fell, while the driest month for 1963, was January, when 1.21 inches was recorded, the month of June in 1962, was the driest for that year, .31 inches being measured. An additional rainfall gauge was installed in November, 1963, at the Newlyn East Sewage Disposal Site, where for the months of November and December 10.40 inches were gauged.

"With the increased rainfall a satisfactory report can be given of the water supplies in the whole area, and no water was pumped from the Wheal Daniell source of the Chacewater & S.W. area to the St. Agnes area. Unfortunately the villages of Mitchell and Shortlanesend, where water supplies are obtained from local spring sources, suffered a deficiency in yield, consequently cartage of water to both villages had to be resorted to by the Cornwall County Fire Brigade and a private carrier. The Kea Booster installation continued to supply water to the Chacewater and S.W. Area, where a total of 10,875,000 gallons were pumped, as against 11,936,000 gallons for 1962, a decrease of 1,061,000 gallons, which can be accounted for by the increased rainfall for the year.

"I tabulate below the water which has been pumped into the mains from the four main pumping stations of the Area:-

Station	Area	1963	1962
Wheal Daniell	Chacewater & S.W.	73,436,500	75,620,400
Treamble	Perranzabuloe	62,430,400	62,943,600
Ladock	Ladock & S.E.	83,279,700	76,423,600
Gover	St. Agnes	65,375,000	55,010,000
	Total:-	284,521,600	269,997,600

"Explanation of the lower amount of water pumped for 1963, than 1962, is because of the extra rainfall had improved the spring sources of the mains supply, with the exception of Mitchell and Shortlanesend.

"As in previous years the Council still purchase water from adjoining Undertakers, to supply the needs of consumers in Tresillian and Newlyn East, and although a higher total is shown for Newlyn East, owing, no doubt, to the influx of visitors and accommodation as overloading in Newquay, a slight decrease can be shown for Tresillian, where water is purchased from the Truro Water Company. Water supplies to both Newlyn East and Tresillian have been satisfactorily maintained.

"Continual development is still taking place in the Rural District, with the result that water main extensions are still being made to the Council's existing pipetracks. Practically all extensions are being paid for by the Estate Developers. Hillhead Council Houses, Ladock received a piped mains water supply for the first time, when 414 yards of 1½" plastic piping was laid to serve the properties with water. Bigger development taking place at Point on the Chacewater & S.W. Scheme and Droskyn, Perranporth shows that 532 yards of 3" water mains were laid in the Point area, and a total of 367 yards will be laid when the Droskyn Estate is fully developed.

"With the new water main extensions, extra connections were made in addition to the normal duties of dealing with applications for house and farm connections.

Area	:	New	:	Renewals.
	:	Connections.	:	
Chacewater & S.W. Area	:	167	:	13
Ladock & S.E. Area	:	111	:	8
Perranzabuloe Area	:	56	:	39
St. Agnes Area	:	58	:	68
Newlyn East - Mitchell -	:		:	
St. Erme Areas	:	7	:	1
Shortlanesend - Tresillian	:	5	:	-
Total:-	:	404	:	129

"It was found that an extra Meter Reader would be required to keep pace with the ever growing number of metered supplies being installed, first to enable the readings to be taken in a quicker time than before, and secondly, to enable the Rating Department of the Council to forward accounts earlier. The two Meter Readers now employed are responsible for a Northern and Southern division of the Rural Area, any spare time is taken up in repairing meters and carrying out relief pump duty at the Pumping Stations, they also undertake the cleaning up of reservoir sites and painting.

"From the 1962 figures, an additional 52 water meters were fixed during 1963, making a total in use, up to the end of December, of 1,325. Repairs and adjustments to water meters have been very small indeed, the usual trouble being with fractured spindles in the clockwork gearing.

"Reservoirs in the Rural Area have had no repairs whatsoever, many being cleaned out during the time when plenty of water was available, painting and the trimming of weeds and growth inside the compounds has also received attention.

"Throughout the year the usual number of breakdowns on the Council's mains have had to be repaired, some being caused by Contractors being careless in laying gas or sewer pipes, accounts for damage thus caused, has in each case, been forwarded to the Contractor responsible.

"With the severe Winter of 1962-1963, a great many bursts to communication and service pipes were caused, fortunately, on the main pumping Stations, no serious fractures were reported on pipetracks, inside the filter houses, engine houses or other buildings containing ancillary equipment.

"The Voskelly Water Tower, feeding the higher levels of St. Mawes, has had to be kept up to capacity by pumping from the Trethem Booster Plant, during the Summer months, with the number of Summer visitors in St. Mawes, the hours of pumping have had to be considerably increased.

"Throughout the year, one submersible pump from Treamble, and one from Wheal Daniell, have been overhauled, while attention has had to be given to the Vervan Booster Plant on two occasions.

"Sewage Disposal Schemes continue to be installed in the Rural Area, with the result that there are now three Attendants maintaining 21 sites. During the year new electrically operated pumping plants at Mylor and Tregony were taken over; likewise, the gravitation system of disposal works at Mitchell. Portloe disintegrator station was also completed.

"Satisfaction can be gained from the decision, at last, to do away with the inadequate sewage pumping station at Perranporth, and erect a new pumping station and plant on a site to be decided at a later date.

"Once more I have to express my best thanks to all Members of my staff for the manner in which they discharge their duties and to my typist for her great and valuable help during the year."

2. Sewerage.

The position regarding progress in the village sewerage schemes is as follows:-

(a) Threemilestone, Porthtowan and Feock.

There is unfortunately no significant progress to report on these schemes, though plans for the first two are under revision by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

(b) Mylor Bridge.

This scheme became fully operational in February.

(c) Tregony.

This scheme became fully operational in June.

(d) Mitchell.

This scheme became fully operational in March.

(e) Carnon Downs and Devoran.

The construction of this scheme commenced in June, 1963, and completion of the sewer laying at Carnon Downs, and the Treatment Works is anticipated by mid 1964, when the village of Carnon Downs can be connected to the system. The construction of the Devoran System should be completed by December, 1964.

(f) Perranporth.

Plans are in preparation for improvement and replacement of pumping plant and outfall sewer.

(g) Other Villages.

In accordance with the Council's decision some years ago the Council's Engineers continue with the preparation of plans for other villages yet to be sewered.

3. Sewerage Works.

Twenty-two Sewage Disposal Works for villages and for Council Housing Estates are maintained by the Council with three attendants, each of whom is supplied with a light van and the necessary equipment.

4. Public Conveniences.

The Council own, and maintain with part-time attendants 15 public conveniences.

The conveniences at Perranporth are owned by the Perranporth Gardens Trustees, but by arrangement are maintained by the Council. Full-time attendants are employed here during the summer.

A large new convenience was built on the Council's car park at St. Mawes and opened at Easter. This replaces the old building which has been closed.

At Newlyn East new conveniences were constructed in the centre of the village and connected to the main sewer.

Both have free washing facilities.

5. Cesspool Emptying.

During the year 2,574 loads were taken from 1,204 cesspools or septic tanks.

Two emptying vehicles are employed full-time as far as maintenance and repair work will permit. In addition a vehicle was hired from Truro City Council on 2 days, Falmouth Borough on 7, and from a private Contractor on 39 days.

It was decided to purchase an additional Karrier "Yorkshire" Cess-pool emptier of rather larger capacity (1,000 gallons), and delivery is expected next year.

It was also decided to double the charge for emptying to those whose drains could be connected to new sewerage schemes and so encourage a connection earlier than might otherwise be the case.

The normal charge is 10/- for the first load and 5/- for each subsequent load taken out during the one operation.

6. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This year brought a major change in methods of tip control.

The tip at St. Agnes became full and it was decided not to seek a new one in this area, but to take the refuse to the Bissoe Tip. This one, with those at Perranporth, and Gerrans now take all the refuse from the Rural District.

With this limitation in the number of tips and the ever increasing quantities of material to be dealt with on each of them, the Council decided to employ a Contractor to maintain them by mechanical means, and discontinue control by manual labour. This system has proved to be a great improvement, and the cost no greater than by the old method. Great difficulty was found in obtaining a new tipping site in the Perranporth area, but at the end of the year negotiations were in progress for the use of an old quarry at Zelah. The only disadvantage, apart from it being some 5 miles from Perranporth, is that its useful life is likely to be rather short.

Some reorganisation of the collection rounds was necessary to counteract the effect of longer hauls to the Bissoe Tip, to cope with increasing residential development and in order to reduce the intervals between collection in some areas.

At Perranporth and St. Mawes local Contractors were again employed to give an extra collection to hotels and cafes each week through the summer months.

No new vehicles were purchased this year.

7. Salvage.

No salvage scheme is in operation.

8. Rodent Control.

Farms have been inspected, and quotations submitted for treatment over a twelve month period. Twenty six Contracts were entered into to a value of £169.

The Rodent Operator is provided with a light van, and poisoning is done with Warfarin, Zinc Phosphide, or, less frequently, arsenic. 3,147 premises were inspected, and 267 found to be infested. The necessary treatment was given in each case.

Private houses are treated free of charge, and regular treatments have been given to refuse tips (27) and sewerage systems (23). The Operator has also dealt with wasp nests, and infestation of rooms by flies and cockroaches.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Carcases inspected numbered 96,410 (an increase of almost 15,000 over last year) and whole carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption totalled 376 as against 350 last year.

One new slaughterman's licence was granted and 34 were renewed. There are 8 licensed slaughterhouses in operation - the bulk of the slaughtering is confined to four of them.

The coming into force of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, added considerably to the responsibilities of your Inspectors. Inspection of carcasses and offal in the manner required, the stamping of carcasses passed as fit for consumption, and the keeping of the necessary records all call for even more expenditure of time than before. In November an additional Public Health Inspector, with Meat and Foods Certificate, took up his duties, and in the light of experience it is obvious that the increased burden of this work could not have been adequately dealt with without him.

The Council decided to fix the charges for inspection at two-thirds the maximum permitted under the Regulations, but to charge the maximum for any inspections carried out on Saturdays, Sundays, or on public holidays.

A good deal of weekend slaughtering is done at the bigger slaughterhouses, but fortunately it has been possible to arrange inspection on a rota basis, otherwise the position would be quite unbearable. It is to be hoped that local authorities will eventually be given power to control hours of slaughter, as our present ^{workable} available arrangement is dependant entirely upon the whims of the Meat Trader - as to whether and how much he wants to slaughter on Saturdays and Sundays.

Seventy five inspections were made of shops, restaurants, and food manufacturing premises, and advice given and improvements asked for when found necessary. No legal proceedings were taken.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

A total of 37 licences were issued in 1963.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

No Clearance Orders were made, houses being dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses in all appropriate cases.

Overcrowding.

Three cases of overcrowding were investigated but it was not found necessary to serve any statutory notice to abate overcrowding.

Housing Advances.

Seventeen loans to build houses were made by the Council and 66 for the purchase of existing property. Four loans were made for improvements.

Rent Act, 1957.

No Certificates of Disrepair were given or applied for during the year.

New Building.

Under the Council's Building Byelaws 655 plans were submitted for the erection of new buildings or the conversion or alterations of existing property. Plans for proposed drainage work numbered 94.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	73
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	31
Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	19
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 39, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	-
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	...	...	...	...
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	-
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...			-

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...			1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...			-

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act	...							7
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(5) Number of temporary houses owned by Local Authority certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	...							56
(6) Number of temporary houses owned by Local Authority demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

(d) Proceedings taken under Sections 42, 43, 44 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders								-
(2) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders confirmed by Minister	...	...	...	...	...			-

(3) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders
and demolished -

HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 1957.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(a) Discretionary.

Number of applications received - dwellings	...	...	...	55
Number of applications approved - dwellings	...	...	...	49
Total approved expenditure	...	...	...	£25,123. 8. 11d.
Total amount of grants made	...	...	...	£10,835.13. 8d.

(b) Standard.

Number of applications received - dwellings	...	...	...	57
Number of applications approved - dwellings	...	...	...	55
Total approved expenditure	...	...	...	£7,885.13. 11d.
Total amount of grants made	...	...	...	£3,623.13. 7d.

NEW HOUSING

Parish	By Local Authority		Total completed in post-war period	
	Completed in 1963	Started in 1963	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise
St. Agnes	-	6	104	102
St. Allen	-	-	8	6
Chacewater	8	-	47	10
St. Clement	-	-	4	51
Cubert	-	-	14	20
St. Erme	-	-	12	7
Feock	-	-	46	184
Gerrans	6	-	52	26
Gwennap	-	8	16	18
St. Just-in-Roseland	-	-	53	80
Kea	-	6	36	73
Kenwyn	-	-	44	101
Ladock	-	-	24	5
St. Michael Penkevil	-	-	-	5
Mylor	6	-	85	66
Newlyn East	-	-	48	10
Perranarworthal	4	8	32	43
Perranzabuloe	6	13	91	139
Philleigh	-	-	4	4
Probus	6	-	62	33
Ruanlanihorne	-	-	8	5
Tregoney	-	-	31	8
Veryan	6	-	28	16
	42	41	849	1012

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.Ice-cream.

Ten new premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream.

70 samples were taken and the Methylene Blue Tests gave the following results:-

Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grade III	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Other food premises registered.

Premises registered under Sec.16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955 other than for sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	NIL
Dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1954	...	...	...	NIL
Distributors registered under the Regulations	...			4

MEAT INSPECTION.

	CATTLE			Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows	Calves		
Number killed ...	7,918	3,117	3,526	22,650	59,199
Number inspected ...	7,918	3,117	3,526	22,650	59,199
All diseases except cysticer- cosis and tuberculosis:					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	5	61	25	119	159
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned			NOT	RECORDED	
Tuberculosis only:					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	-	-	5
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	3	-	-	1,129
Cysticercosis only:					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned (refrigerated)	3	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	3	-	-	-
Gross weight of meat condemned			NOT	RECORDED	

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

10 tins cooked gammon - 98 lbs.
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone plaice.
 1 tin ham (13 lbs. 13 ozs).
 249 packages of assorted frozen foods.
 2 12 lb. tins sheep livers.
 2 10 lb. tins sheep livers.

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Premises inspected under Public Health Acts for other than	
Housing defects	113
Water Samples taken for Analysis	84
Food Premises... ..	75
Infectious Diseases... ..	7
Lengths of Drain tested	1,494
Lengths of Drain retested... ..	104
Drains inspected (other than for testing purposes)... ..	89
Cesspools	29
Sewers and Sewerage Works... ..	203
Public Conveniences... ..	112
Refuse Collection and Disposal	123
Building Byelaws	400
Caravan Sites... ..	34
Unclassified visits... ..	196

26.
FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	24	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	-	-	-	-
	45	26	6	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	2	-

